FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

MY HORSE, CONFEDERATE, 8 years old March past, 16¼ hands high, very dark bay, and as good in form as any judge of the stock would have him; sired by Gold Seeker, out of a well conditioned, good blooded, trotting Mares. Confederate will serve a few Mares at my place, 4 miles from town. East side of Cape Fear. Insurance $100 or ten bushels of corn. Season $75 or 7½ bushels. JNO. WADDILL.
Sept. 28. 70*4pd

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1864.
R. F. Raglin and others vs R. S. Marks, Adm'r of Jas H Raglin.

Petition for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Thomas Raglin, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas R. Raglin, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication of the pendency of this Petition be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that said Raglin may appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise that said Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday of August 1864.
R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.
R. T. Williams, et al., vs D. K. Myrick and wife, et al.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, P. K Myrick and wife Nancy, Ann Hunsucker and wife Dicy, and the Heirs of Dorcas Kennedy, dec'd, who are non residents, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1864.
70*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.
John Dunlap, Adm'r, vs. James Beck and wife and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Beck is a non-resident of the State: On motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant, James Beck, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of July 1864.
70*6w] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

N. Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A D. 1864.

John McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul, Jas McPhaul, Malloy McPhaul and Neill McPhaul, vs. William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1864. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.
Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6t pd$10 adv

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Aug. Term, 1864.
H. C. Hampton, Adm'r of John A Adams, dec'd, vs. John Jones.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Jones, is not a resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear and plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt, and order of sale granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August 1864.
H. C. HAMPTON, C. C. C.
Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6pd$10adv

NOTICE.

I AM authorized by Lieut. George Willcox to sell, on the 20th day of October inst., his entire crop of Grain and Forage, stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, a Wagon and Buggy, and all Farming Utensil's, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The negroes will be hired out until the 25th December next. The plantation to be rented out for one year.

ELAM J. HARRINGTON.
Watson's Bridge, Moore Co., Oct. 7. 74*3t

LOST,

IN the town of Fayetteville, on Friday last, a small Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about three hundred dollars, more or less, thought to have been dropped at the Market House. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery to the undersigned, or left with E. J. Hale & Sons.

R. L. McDONALD,
Salem Grove, Moore county.
Oct'r 5, 1864. 74 3

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term A D 1864
Isaac T Williamson vs Mary Williamson.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Mary Williamson resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals herself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon her: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Defendant, Mary Williamson, be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte and a Divorce rendered accordingly

Witness John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, N. C., the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1864.
75*6tpd] J. W. BAKER, Clerk.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

The following are the casualties in the 51st N. C. Troops, (Col McKethan's) in the attack on Fort Harrison on the 30th ult.

Lt Col C B Hobson, comd'g (Jol McKethan commanding the Brigade.) Field and Staff—Missing Lieut Col C B Hobson. Wounded: Sgt Major W D McMillan severe in shoulder.

A—Capt E Southerland, comd'g Wounded: Lt R J P Hawes, severe in leg and breast and in the hands of the enemy. Corpl Thos Atkinson severe in shoulder. W H Rouland left side severe. R J Baker severe, right foot and left arm amputated. J W U Harral, severe left leg. N R Regier severe in left leg and in enemy's hands. W L Woodcock severe shoulder. Missing, Sergt J Ennis, privates W B Byrd, L Edwards, B Holmes. —— Maney, J H Porter.

B—Lt C L Cowles, comd'g Wounded: Sgt Geo W Merrit slight in thigh, J P Bock slight in thigh. W R Best slight in leg. Wm Jones severe in leg. D J Smith severe in side. Missing, Sergt J E Williamson. Corpl C M Strickland, John Armstrong, A Gay, J W Herring W A McArthur.

C—Lt E L Watson, comd'g. Killed: Paul Taylor. Wounded: W H Cattle severe in thigh, Levi Merritt slight in neck, Elias Sullivan stunned by a shell, Right Watkins slight in leg. Missing: A Keathley.

D—Lt F S Currie, comd'g. Killed: Corp R M Cordle D McG Currie. Wounded: Lt F S Currie, severe in right shoulder, privates H McGeogan severe in head, G G Little seriously in right thigh, J Overton severe in right thigh, Jacob Musslewhite slight in leg. Missing: S H McCallum.

E—Lt J P Pitman, commanding. Wounded: Sgt J Bullock slight in foot; Corp W W Prevatt, slight finger; C E Bullock, severe in hand; J C Morris, do right arm; P McNeill, sl't in head; N Carter, do in arm. Missing: Lt J P Pitman, Wm McCormick, J Provatt, A Taylor.

F, Capt W S Norment commanding. Wounded, Capt W S Norment in right leg, Corp'l W B McLellan severe in head, Wm Humphrey slight in thigh, A B Parnell slight in left arm, Jackson Boon slight in thigh.

G, Lieut T B Lippitt comd'g. Killed—W J Beasley wounded—W Jernigan severe in foot, J Q Williams in finger, A nobles in neck, W A Nelson severe in left arm, M D Blackburn mortally in left breast. Missing, Sergt T F Ketchum, Corpl D F Sugg, A F Blake, N Benton, C M Orsir, J L Hinson, A B Harrelson, S Norris, A Thigpen N J Thompson.

H, Lieut J A Meares, comd'g. Wounded—Sergt J B Colyer in head, W J Cotrell in hand, D Tyson severe in left leg. Missing Sergt J E Campbell, Wm Batten M Cartrell, F R George, P R Kelleban, A Nobles, C Odom, B B Reynolds, J T Thompson, J N Tyson.

I, Lieut C T Guy, comd'g Wounded—Lieut C T Guy in left leg, privates S C Beasley severe in shoulder. T D Jones severe in leg. Irvine Jones severe in side, W J Noll in abdomen. Missing, Corp'l W J Blue, H J Bayne, privates A G Bayne, E R Bell, Wm Helly, J Bruce, J D Williams, J C Geddie, James Bell.

K Lieut H V Honston, comd'g. Wounded—Privates W H Rich severe in head, M L Bradshaw in thigh. Missing, Corp'l B F Hollingsworth, privates J C Williford, J T Williford.

Total Officers 7, Enlisted men 97.

The Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson and Anson Cos in other reg'ts of the Brigade (Clingman's) suffered as follows:—

Co E, 8th N C T., Cumberland and Harnett—Capt L R Breese comd'g. Wounded—Lieut B S Hargrove foot, Sergt L H Howard leg, private W Burgess leg, Sergt A Burgess leg. Missing: Capt L R Breese, corp'l D Beard, privates W Beard, James Gede, H Fairclotn, J Wright, T Bodison, W Dees, J Furguerson, E Hilliard, W Berryman.

Co A, 31st, Robeson County—Capt J F Fort comd'g Wounded—Sergt H B Regan foot, corp'l N S Winter slightly in air; missing, Capt J F Fort, Lieut J O Barnes, sergt A D Watson, Carp'l E West, privates Wm Best, W B Copps, R Edward, F Hardin, J W Watts, A Watson H C Mercer.

Co B, 51st, Anson County—Lt J L Everett, com'dg Killed: sergt J W Hancock. Wounded: Privates J C Capel in knee, W Dawson in leg, P K Bennett in head, J Dees in shoulder, W V Hatcher in hand severe, B P Liles in hand, J H Mack in arm, B M Quage in hip, J L Poplin in side and abdomen, J B Parker leg, W D Parker hand, D M Peat ankle, J Stalop slight missing sergt J N Doherty.

Co I, 31st, Harnett County—Lieut D M L Jones com'dg. Killed—private W H Fawcett. Wounded—Lieut D M L Jones since dead, corp'l N J Johnson leg severe, private Jno A Ballard leg. Missing, sergt R D Lanier, privates Wm Arnold, J A Cutts, James H Smith, N A Tarrallkill.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties in 44th N C Troops in the engagement of Sep: 30th and Oct 1st, 1864:

Field and Staff—Wounded: Maj C M Stedman foot, slight.

Acting Ensign, Jas Forrest, thigh, severely

Co A—Killed: H F Ezell. Wounded: Sgt R Purvear knee, severely; W T Grubbs breast, mortally; Moses Garner leg, slight; Corp J H Jenkins shoulder, sligat; H Cutts leg, slight; A G Norwood thigh, severely. Missing: Sgt J M Davis.

Killed 1, wounded 6, missing 1

B—Wounded: Capt R C Brown leg, severely; Sgt W J Winburg leg broken; Corp Alex Rawls hip, severely; Corp W C Powell arm, severely; Ezuel Tolson shoulder, severely; N Fountain head, very severely; Wade Bunting hip, sligat; W D Andrews arm, severely; Alex Moore arm, severely; Wm Edmondson thigh, severely; Jas H Parker neck, slight.

Wounded 1 officer, 10 men.

C—Killed: P McDewadra. Wounded: T R Pollard thigh, severely; Missing: J May.

Killed 1, wounded 1, missing 1.

D—Wounded: Lt G W Parker, leg amputated; Lt Thos King, thigh broken; Corp Sidney Harris shoulder severely; T B Taylor hip, severely. Missing: Sgt B Fleming.

Wounded 2 officers, 2 men. Missing 1

F—Wounded: Elias Slack thigh broken; Jas Kearns side, severely; Wm Wainner shoulder, slight.

Wounded 3

E—Killed: Corp Wm Tillman. Wounded: Lt S J Tally thigh, severely; S W Womble thigh, severely; G S Myrick thigh, severely; C O Williams foot, severely; S S Cain arm broken; Stephen Scott arm, severely; Jas Salmon arm, slight; W S Hilliard leg, severely; M F Kelly leg, severely; Lemuel Smith hip, severely; W J Misner face, severely; E S Dismukes head, severely; Jno A Craven legs, severely; J L Moon thigh broken and prisoner, Buckner Johnson arm, severe: Missing R H Cox.

Killed 1, wounded 1 officer, 14 men, missing 1

G—Wounded: Sgt Thos A Clark mortally, since died; Corp Jno D Scott face, severely; W T Crawford shoulder, severely; J Sidney Steel leg, severely; Silas Workman arm, severely; W H Ward arm, severely; Alfred Peoples leg severely; David Coble shoulder, slight; Sidney Walker arm, severely; Presley Garner arm, severely.

Wounded 10

H—Wounded: Sgt Z G Brady knee, slight; Sgt A D Martin leg, severely; Corp M P Leach arm, severely; Corp A B Loudermilk thigh severely; J C Tucker arm broken and leg severely; Z G Linsbury leg, slight; E J Cornelison leg, severely; Jno Bardon leg, severely. Missing: Travis Brown, Nelson Hurlee

Wounde 8, missing 2

I—Killed: G W Bentley, M A Edwards. Wounded: Sgt J H Mills thigh, severely; Corpl N R Parsons thigh broken and prisoner; J B Speers arm, slight; G Gardner arm, severely; F McGlanhorn shoulder, severely; James Long shoulder, severely; A G Moon hand, severely; W H Canon thigh, slight.

Killed 2, Wounded 8

K—Killed: Sgt W B Shemwell. Wounded: Sgt John Huff thigh, severely; Corpl B H Freeman shoulder severely; John Henry groins, severely; P Lanier foot, slight; A W Merritt breast, severely; A Grubbs thigh, severely; Doc R Gordon thigh and head, slight; F Thomasen thigh, severely; Jo Snipes knee, severely Missing: Corp W H Duke.

Killed 1, Wounded 9, Missing 1.

Total—Killed 6; Wounded 77; Missing 7.

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug. 24. 61*&wtlJpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

WILMINGTON.—The Northern papers state that Wilmington is to be attacked, the land forces being ready and the fleet in process of being gathered. The same idea has recently fixed itself very firmly in the Southern mind in consequence of the excitement known to have been produced at the North by the fitting out of the Tallahassee at Wilmington and her sailing from and to that port; in addition to which it has been reported that several other armed ships were to follow her. This kind of war upon yankee commerce they will no doubt stop if they can, and the only ways to do that are either to keep a far larger force off the port or to capture it. The latter is of course preferred, if practicable, because of other results, such as the interruption of railroad and river transportation. For this purpose it is said that a fleet is now being collected at Norfolk and Old Point, among which are said to be two very powerful monitors.

Well, the only matter of surprise is that the yankees have so long delayed their attack upon this only outlet and inlet of the Confederacy. Two or three years ago they might have captured it with but little difficulty, we suppose. But those two years have given to Wilmington the advantage of the scientific skill of a General whom President Davis justly pronounced one of the very first Engineer officers in the country, and who had shown his gallantry upon some of the hardest fought fields in Virginia in 1861 and in the brilliant campaign of 1862 around Richmond. In his labors there—to him labors of love not less than of duty—Gen. Whiting has been seconded by other able and indefatigable officers. With sufficient force, which we take it for granted will be there, we feel a strong confidence that Wilmington will not be denied Charleston and Savannah and Mobile in withstanding the most furious assaults of the enemy.

If laborers be required, we trust that they will be cheerfully furnished; and if citizens must become for the time soldiers, we feel that they too will be ready and prompt; for the defence of Wilmington is the defence of the whole Cape Fear region, and indeed of most of the State. Its loss would open wide the gate to the enemy, and no man's property or life would be safe from destruction, no man's family from insult and outrage. The defence of Wilmington is the defence of our homes and families.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—Whatever may be said of *some* of the troops of some of the other States, we are informed that it can be said with truth of the North Carolinians, that they never lost a battle by failing to obey orders, or to stand by those whom they were expected to support. But they have suffered awfully by the defection of other troops in various battles. Clingman's brigade is a remarkable instance of this. At the battle of Cold Harbor they were not supported as they should have been by a Virginia Brigade and were terribly cut up in consequence. Again on the 30th ult., in the charge on Fort Harrison, below Richmond, a Brigade, *name or State not mentioned*, was ordered to follow closely and support Clingman's. The latter made a charge which was greatly complimented by Gens. Lee and Hoke who were present; they got within 50 yards of the works, and fought there until more than half the Brigade had been killed, wounded or captured. When the survivors returned they found their supporting Brigade snugly ensconced in the ravine from which they had started. The losses of the Brigade were consequently very heavy, as they had been at Cold Harbor.

THE FIGHT ON SQUIRREL LEVEL ROAD.—As usual the Virginia papers did not tell what troops gained the handsome victory on the above Road near Petersburg on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. We have learned that they were McRae's (late Kirkland's) and Lane's North Carolina, McGowan's South Carolina, and Archer's, composed of Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia troops. On the first day the charge was made gallantly and the yankees driven in confusion for more than a mile. On the next day the attack was renewed and the yankees easily driven into Fort McRae, which was too strong to be attacked. The result was a great slaugater of the enemy, estimated at 1750 killed and wounded, and the capture of near 1500 prisoners and as many small arms. 200 of the prisoners were captured by Major Wooten's sharpshooters, of Lane's Brigade. Our loss was small in proportion. An experienced officer said he had never witnessed such disparity in the killed and wounded. Many of the yankees were shot in the back, it being a regular running fight.

Gen McGowan's Brigade of South Carolinians was vied with the North Carolinians in the achievement of these results, and behaved splendidly, as usual. His loss of officers was severe—11 killed on the field.

Of Lane's Brigade we are sorry to hear of the death of Col. Wm. M. Barbour of the 37th, who was wounded in the hip by a chance shot before the fight, not dangerously as it was supposed, but he has since died. He was from Wilkesborough, and was much esteemed. Lt. John R. Pearson of Salisbury and Lt. Truelove, both of the 28th, were killed on the field. Lieut. Bizzell of Sampson was among the wounded.

MOLASSES.—The new crop of Sorghum has been selling here at $10 per gallon by the barrel. It is expected that it will fall lower, perhaps to $5. It has sold at Charlotte at $5; at Columbus, Geo., at $3 05. The Columbus Enquirer says that a vast quantity has been made in Georgia. "We hear of farmers, it adds, who never made more than from three to five bales of cotton, who will make this year from twenty to twenty-five barrels of syrup, and whose families cannot consume more than one or two barrels of it. There is hardly a farmer or planter but will have more or less of it to sell."

The Montgomery, Ala., Mail says that a good deal of the crop in that section has already soured and spoiled in consequence of its not being properly boiled, and adds,—

"Our best information advises that the cane juice should be boiled up to the point of burning, and just before burning, taken off the fire. We have eaten syrup thus prepared, a year old, as good as could be desired, and certainly what has been done can be again."

FROST.—We had a heavy frost on Monday morning last. What extent of damage has been done to the crops we are not advised.

We have remarked for a number of years past that a cold snap, more or less severe, occurs between the 5th and 10th October.

PARLOR GENERALS.—An exchange remarks that a stranger would naturally conclude that our entire population had been educated in the art of war, from their incessant criticisms on the conduct and movements of our military leaders. This is emphatically too true. Editors especially are given to such criticisms. They not only criticise what our generals have done, but advise them what they ought to do. And even then, should the Generals do what they advise, they complain that it was not done at the right time or in the right way. We have an instance before us in which this system is applied to the War Department also. The Richmond Examiner says: "The revocation of details, like many other measures of the War Department, ought to have been earlier. If the Order had been published three weeks ago," &c. &c. We will suppose that the Examiner advised the measure three weeks ago, (though we consider that doubtful.) Perhaps the Secretary was not able to jump at conclusions, like the Examiner, and required the three weeks to examine into the matter. Three weeks' deliberation upon so serious a step would not seem to be unreasonable—the time is but a moment in the life of a nation—and we think the Examiner should have refrained from carping when its wish was accomplished. But perhaps the Examiner has an eye to the future. If things turn out well, nobody will remember the Examiner's complaints. If ill, the Examiner will be able to say, "it's all owing to your not doing it three weeks earlier, as we advised." It was a well known principle of action of old Mr. Macon, during his Congressional career, to vote against measures because, as he said, if they passed and were of public utility, no one would remember that *he* voted against them. If they should prove of evil tendency, he could say, "I told you so—I voted against them."

We have heard an officer of some experience say, that the soldiers in the field look with unquestioning reliance at the orders and movements of their leaders. *They* do not criticise, but rely upon the skill and devotion of those whose duty it is to plan and to order, and who have opportunities to secure the information necessary to the formation of wise plans and orders. It might cure some of our parlor Generals of their propensity to criticism, if they would take the field in the ranks, learn to obey, and thus qualify themselves to command.

We are looking to see some of the grumblers rail out against Gen. Hood's movement to Sherman's rear. It affords a fine opportunity for criticism, upon Mr. Macon's principle.

COULDN'T GET OFF.—In a late New York paper we see that a Pennsylvania officer, Capt. David P. Smith, whose 3 years' term of service expired on the 30th ult., applied on that day to be mustered out of service, but was put off with the pretense that the papers were packed away. He had consequently to go into the fight of that day near Petersburg, and was killed—killed in defiance of his rights and after having passed safely three years of danger.

We could almost pity the family of this poor fellow, who, knowing of the expiration of his term and of his intention to claim his discharge, were no doubt looking with fond hope for his return. The incident recalls to mind the magnificent "song of Deborah and Barak," recorded in the old Testament, where

"The mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariots? Her wise ladies answered her, yea, she returned answer to herself, Have they not sped? have they not divided the prey; to every man a damsel or two; to Sisera a prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needle work, of divers colors of needle work on both sides, meet for the necks of them that take the spoil?"

The yankee comes not. He has shared the fate of Sisera. His prey of a black damsel or two, and needle work, with the addition doubtless of silver spoons and sheets and shirts, stolen it may be from some "mother in Israel" upon the banks of the James, will never be seen by the Schmidts in Pennsylvania.

In the closing words of the Song, we say—

"So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord: but let them that love Him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might."

YANKEE LOSSES.—The Army correspondence of the New York Times states that Burnham's Division—one of six engaged in the capture of Fort Harrison on the 29th ult.—lost 500 killed and wounded.

The same letter gives an account of the unsuccessful assault on the same day on Fort Gilmer. Birney's negro troops, he says, "reached the works on the left, before which was a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. About 2000 of these negroes got into this ditch *and never came back*. At least twenty of them climbed on the parapet of the fort, and were shot dead, tumbling back upon their comrades. *The rest, it is said, were slaughtered by the enemy with shells thrown among them by hand.*"

STRAWS.—The Raleigh Standard is delighted with the letter of Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, in favor of "a peace when reconciles the interests and feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony." Of course this means a restoration of the despised Union, which Mr Boyce and the Standard worked so hard to destroy. Every manly feeling of the South will spurn such a restoration, as every drop of blood of her martyred sons will cry out against it.

The Standard says that Mr. Boyce made a speech in Raleigh in December 1860, advising secession on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln. And now he is for going back, after all that Lincoln and the yankees have done to outrage and destroy the South! For what have we shed these rivers of blood, in following the advice of Mr. Boyce and the Standard? The Standard urged secession in case Fremont were elected. Mr. Boyce urged it because Lincoln was elected. And now these birds of a feather are among the first to cower before the storm they helped to raise!

A DESERTER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.—We are requested to state that on Sunday night last a party discovered a couple of deserters at a camp in the woods in the lower end of Chatham county near Egypt. They hailed them, when the deserters broke and ran. They were fired upon and one killed and the other wounded; the latter made his escape, and told a person who saw him the next morning that he was badly wounded in the thigh, so that he could scarcely walk. They were supposed to be white men, but after the shooting were found to be bright mulattoes, having on army clothes. One of them had previously stated to a person who saw them that they left Petersburg about two weeks ago, and that they had been conscripted in the army from the upper end of Moore. Their names are not known, but the wounded man said his name was Henry Smith.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 3D CAVALRY A. N. V., Oct. 5, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: After the bustle and stirring events of another week, I take to my scribbling again, to inform you briefly and partially what has transpired in Hampton's "critter company," and more particularly in our own Brigade and Regiment. You must know that "a man in ranks" has but little time for writing until the marching, countermarching and fighting for the time are entirely over and settles down in camp again. He does not then have the opportunity of visiting the different Headquarters, (besides "a man in ranks" is not intimate at Headquarters,) to find out the particulars of different Brigades, or Regiments even. However, such as I have I give you, and here it is.

On Thursday 29th ult, we had made ready for a general review, which was to come off that day. Every one had donned his best clothes, washed his face, combed his hair, &c., preparatory for the review, and we were thus waiting, when the programme was suddenly changed by Gen. Grant's orders. We are not often subject to his orders, but this time we had to "give in." So letting the review go, we move out to meet the enemy's advance a little west of Reams's. Skirmishing had been going on to some extent before we reached the scene of action. The 4th (Col. Roberts) and 5th (Maj. McNeill) were at once dismounted and sent forward. Our Regiment was ordered to remain in the saddle, bridle in hand; a squad of us was sent to the right to scout, and fighting began in earnest, continuing about two hours, until dark, at which time the enemy had been driven back, some prisoners were brought in, and the fight closed, leaving us "master of the situation." Our loss in all amounted to 16 killed, wounded and missing.

I was here that Capt. J N. Turner of the 2d Regiment fell mortally wounded. Thus has fallen another gallant soldier, a death deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee on leaving the field complimented the portion of the Brigade engaged very highly.

Expecting the enemy to concentrate near Petersburg, we moved off in that direction (hailing about mid-night) we lay still till the next evening, when the enemy made quite a demonstration in our front, charging our outer line of works and capturing a portion of two companies in Dearing's Brigade. We at once moved to the right and flanked the enemy's left, as our Infantry, a portion of A. P. Hill's "foot company" as they are called here, charged their front. A sharp fight ensued. We had encountered the enemy's 5th and 9th Army corps and a portion of another. But what was that to men determined to do or die? Their line was broken, several stands of colors taken, together with about 2500 prisoners. Our Cavalry Division on the right captured two stands of colors and 500 prisoners. A squad of us, (Co. D,) Lieut. J. M. McNeill commanding, captured 35, among whom was Maj. Wright, commanding the 51st N. Y. V. of the 9th corps. Again the enemy was driven back, the fight closed, and we withdrew a short distance to rest.

Saturday was ushered in with fire and rain, for both of which began early. We moved to the front, dismounted, but cavalry went into the breastworks (the outer line of fortifications were never destined to fight mounted Regiments becoming. Thus the day passed, the sharp-shooting. At night an out slightly engaged sheet, which was left to picket the withdrew but only by the Division during the day. It whole line night. The chilly rain was poor comfort to was a lonely sentinel as he walked his weary beat. But the life reward of victory and peace is enough to satisfy the patriotic man, however arduous his duty, for he

"Courts dame fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous waits upon her,
And gathers gear by every wile
That's justified by honor;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious *privilege*
Of being INDEPENDENT."

Early Sunday morning, the enemy advanced in strong force, encountered and carried the left of our attenuated line. Consequently, all on the right being flanked, gave back, and the enemy again occupied another portion of our outer line, and as once advanced to the next line of works. By that time reinforcements had arrived. The enemy raised a feeble huzzal with a feeble charge, but recoiled before the fire of our skirmishers in front of the works. We remained there during the night. Every one the next morning (Monday) was anxious for the enemy to try the strength of our line, but they, concluding that prudence was the better part of valor, never came—but on the other hand fell back behind the old works captured by them the day before. In the evening a small force advanced until they came upon a similar force of the enemy occupying our old outer line. The timid invaders incontinently died almost without firing a gun, and thus the matter ended for the time, leaving us very much as we were before any fighting occurred five days previous.

The boys brought away many a little trophy, many a "yankee trick"—rubber cloths, tents, canteens, portfolios, letters of love and letters of hate—all agreeing in the one thing: "My dear boy, save your money and send as much home as you can." What a characteristic trait of the yankee this is. The God Mammon complained of Jupiter that he had not put a window in the hearts of men in order that their real characters might be seen. If such was the case with yankee hearts, I fancy we would see avarice personified, embracing a negro with the left and grasping with the right hand after "*more! more!*"

The only casualty in Co. "D" was Owen Priest slightly wounded in leg on Sunday. He is on duty again now.

As ever yours, &c. NEMINE.

MISSOURI.—The movements of Gen. Price in the great State of Missouri produce a deep feeling of anxiety, in which hope predominates. Gen. Price is a Missourian, and ought to know the temper of the people of that State sufficiently to decide understandingly whether it was prudent to invade it. If the people were ready for him—ready to join him and to feed his army—and tired of their experience of the tender mercies of the boasted "best government upon earth"—why then we need have no fears, but great expectations. If they were not ready for him, the danger of a serious disaster is imminent. Let us hope for the best. He is exceedingly popular as an officer and as a man, and if he had as much military skill as he has personal popularity he would be invincible.

The Richmond Sentinel presents the following view of the situation in Missouri:

"St Louis is on the Mississippi river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. Its population in 1860 was 162,479. A railroad extends from St. Louis in a direction a little west of south to Pilot Knob, a distance of 86 miles. It is that railroad, known as the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, that Price first struck. Capturing the important positions at its southern terminus, he moved on towards St. Louis, destroying the road and making himself master of the country in his march. The enemy's papers say it will take months to repair the damages. Another railroad, called the Pacific railroad, extends from St. Louis westwardly. At Franklin, 37 miles out from St. Louis, it crosses the Maramac, on an important bridge. At Labadie, 7 miles west of Franklin, it reaches the Missouri, and thence adheres to the bank of that river to Jefferson City, where it again diverges. At Franklin, a railroad diverges from the Pacific railroad, and from the direction which it takes, is called the Southwest Branch. This road is projected to run to the Southwest corner of Missouri, but at present is completed, we believe, only to Rolla. Gen. Price has, as we understand it, destroyed the bridge at Franklin, which cuts railroad communication with St. Louis for both the Pacific and the Southwest roads. He would appear to be master of the last named road in its whole extent, and to be advancing to the Missouri river, where he will still further destroy the Pacific railroad. The Jacksonville Depot, which the Federal papers report to have been burned by "guerillas," is considerably North of the Missouri and 157 miles North west of St. Louis.

"These facts indicate that all Southeast Missouri is in our possession—that Price has dismantled the railways in that quarter, so as greatly to retard operations against him—that the great city of St. Louis is greatly imperilled—that communication west is broken up, except by the river—and that even in Northern Missouri our soldiers are afield; Price's men have mounted themselves on picked horses; they are in a country where forage is abundant; they are in large force, and are constantly receiving numerous accessions. There is every promise, therefore, that Gen. Price will make good his position, and will, besides planting the Confederate banner in Missouri, make a diversion which must greatly aid our operations in Georgia."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The enemy is reported demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundred to-day. He was busy moving across pontoons to North side of the James, all last night.

Hospitals, wagon camps, and other places are being rigidly inspected, all able-bodied men sent to the front, and their places supplied as far as possible by disabled men and negroes.

From the Valley.—CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 12.—Our cavalry have had a severe fight near Edwering, in the Valley. We drove the enemy's cavalry for several days, but on Sunday ventured too far and got in among their infantry. The result was, we were repulsed and lost 8 guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be serious.

From Georgia.—Our latest advices from the Army of Tennessee are dated at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, from which we learn that Lee's corps was occupying Allatoona Heights and Big Shanty. Hardee's corps, commanded by the gallant Cheatham, was advancing Northward on the east side of the State road.

Our forces have effectually destroyed the W. & A. R. R. by taking up the rails, burning the timbers and tearing away embankments, from Kennesaw mountain northward nearly to Etowah.

A number of yankees who were prowling in the neighborhood of Lost mountain on Thursday, were captured by our forces, and when they were informed that our army was in possession of the railroad north of there, they were incredulous, and perfectly astounded when they discovered the truth.—*Macon Int. 9th.*

In Georgia, we are looking daily for important events. It is believed that all of Sherman's army, except a single corps, has left Atlanta in pursuit of Hood, who is playing the wild with Sherman's communications. Reports all concur in representing that with the exception of the single article of hard bread, Sherman's commissariat is in a desperate condition. He has been industriously engaged in foraging through all the neighboring counties, but, it is said, hereto, with no important results. Meal is exceedingly scarce if not altogether unobtained wholly upon Dratt and cavalry horses in the vicinity, and this must the forage obtained. Sherman's condition is believed to be quite desperate, if he cannot speedily overtake or destroy Hood and open his communications to Chattanooga; but beyond that military depot is the ubiquitous Forrest, busily and effectually engaged in destroying all the means of replenishing the commissaries from the Ohio river.

The situation on both sides is critical, but if Hood can keep up his supplies, Sherman must evacuate Georgia in no great length of time. A fortnight or three weeks will determine.—*Macon Telegraph, 9th.*

Georgia Items.—Scouts report that the enemy have burned Athens, Ala. When Forrest left the town the enemy from Decatur appeared, and after some sharp firing from a few straggling soldiers, entered the place and destroyed several of the principal buildings.

There was a rumor at the front that Gen. Forrest has taken Shelbyville, Tenn., with large quantities of ammunition and 1,200 negro troops, but it lacks any sort of confirmation outside of the mere probability. *Macon Telegraph, 9th.*

From Richmond.—The enemy are very busy strengthening Fort Harrison, constructing bomb-proofs, &c. We may safely say that on our part we are not idle either.

It was believed yesterday that Grant was transferring more troops to the north side of the James. He has already two corps here, the 10th and 18th.

The indications are that the operations for the next thirty days will be of the most active and interesting character, especially in Virginia. *Richmond Sentinel, 11th.*

From Petersburg.—Contrary to general expectation yesterday passed away without the occurrence of any important movement on our lines.

Deserters still continue to come into our lines, sometimes in considerable numbers. Not long since the desertions from a New Hampshire regt became so frequent and alarming, that it had to be removed, and another from the same State moved to the front in its stead. Ere the lapse of many days the same condition of things was observable in the new regt, which was supplanted at once by a loyal command from the abolition State of Massachusetts. From this last regt the desertions became more frequent than before, and now, we understand, it has been relieved by a fourth.—*Petersburg Express, 11th.*

From the Valley.—We learned by the Central cars last night that Sheridan is obeying Grant's letter to destroy everything in his passage through the Valley. He has spared neither barn, mill or corn-crib, and even in his fastest traveling finds time to apply the torch to every hay-rick. All accounts from Early represent his men as "*Jubauns*" in their pursuit of Sheridan's column.—*Rich. Whig, 11th.*

From East Tennessee—Official dispatches received yesterday from Gen. Breckinridge report

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN THE VALLEY

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writes from Augusta County on the 3d inst:—

"Again the yankees are in full retreat down the Valley

The fiendish spirit of the enemy has been fully exhibited in their raid between this point and Staunton. Almost every barn was burned—scarcely one now remaining—and those who, a few days ago, had harvested such abundant crops that their barns would scarce contain them, are now without a sufficiency for their own consumption. It is distressing to hear of such wanton destruction

I never felt more forcibly the real evil of war than on yesterday, when I visited the residence of widow Grattan, near Mount Crawford The house was entirely deserted, and had the "weird sisters" of Macbeth held their nocturnal revels in it for months, the destruction and wanton waste of property of every description could not have been surpassed. Every drawer and every closet was transacked, and the contents torn up and scattered in every conceivable manner over the floor I saw nothing worth seemed to be uninjured. Empty jars, lately filled with preserves, lard, &c, were scattered about the porch and yard. Feathers were scattered in every room; and books, letters and papers—some very valuable—were trampled in the dirt in every direction. A large map, hanging in the hall, and the piano, were the only things which seemed to have escaped the general confusion The latter, however, had several of its keys stripped of ivory. Nor did they confine their pillaging to private property and such things as are of use to the Government. Even the finest specimens of natural beauty were sacrificed to their love of destruction. I visited Weyer's Cave the morning after the Yankees had left. Here many of the beautiful scenes so graphically depicted by Porte Crayon were broken to pieces and much injured by the universal desire of sending something *to* home as captured from the rebels."

A correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate writes on the 4th:

"This valley is the most beautiful country I have ever looked upon, its crops of wheat and hay last summer the finest I ever beheld, and its population is certainly the most hospitable and patriotic I have ever known But sad to relate! What Attila and his vandals perpetrated in the beautiful plains of Italy, has been re-enacted here by Sheridan and his minions, and should consign him and his patrons to the same degree of lasting infamy. From Mt Sydney, 10 miles east of Staunton, to Lectown, 10 miles from Harper's Ferry, a distance of about 100 miles, it seems to have been literally [illegible] this besom of destruction in human form. Not [illegible] will is known to be left unburned. Every barn [illegible] been laid in ashes, unless its hapless owner was able [illegible] some device by which to ransom or save the frame

hapless old widow lady, Mrs Peters, told me today that the band of wretches who came to burn her little fabric called a barn, when they made known to her the object of their fiend-like visit, she besought God, in their presence, to give them better hearts, and thus save them from such a crime of barbarism, and herself from such a calamity; they offered to spare it on the condition she would give them all the gold, silver, and greenbacks she might have on her hands. Her only stock amounted to eight dollars and a few cents, for which the Vandals agreed to spare the poor old widow's little barn. The same band agreed to spare a gentleman's barn in the same neighborhood for 500 dollars, which was paid them and they left. A second party came by, and laid it in ashes Every wheat stack, every bushel of wheat, and every bayrick has been consumed by the blazing torch, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep carried off or destroyed, and multitudes driven from their homes, helpless wanderers, among strangers, in sorrow and distress, by those yankee fiends incarnate.

I presume some of our weak kneed men begin to think, surely the people of the Valley of Virginia are conquered now, and will give it up Far, far from it. I have not found a croaker among them. A more undaunted courage, and loftier patriotism, I never contemplated, than they manifest under those distressing circumstances; both men and women.

The Liverpool (Eng.) Courier contains a communication from a Virginian now in that city making the following statement of facts that he had just received from his home in Virginia:—

In the recent raid made by the forces of Gen. Grant under the command of Col: Wilson, the plantation of my only sister was visited Everything that they could not carry off with them, they wantonly destroyed All the crops, all the food for the family, for the servants and for the cattle; all the instruments of agriculture—everything was destroyed. And when they were told that if they did not leave them some food they would starve, the only reply received was: "Then d—n you, you may starve." Many of the servants hid themselves, to avoid being carried off by their liberators; others were seized and carried off by force—a few went willingly. The only white occupants of the house were my sister and the wife of one of my brothers, both invalids, and the son of the latter, a boy of sixteen, now, thank God, in the Southern army, with a musket on his shoulder, and a heart full of determination to have revenge for the wrong and insult offered to his sweet gentle mother, as well as to lead his feeble aid in driving from dear old Virginia the vandals who now pollute her soil

A close search was made by the yankee officers for the family silver, but they failed to find it They had already "confiscated" the watches of both ladies. They threatened to hang one of the servant girls (colored) if she did not tell them where to find the silver, but faithful to her mistress, she most positively refused The officer who commanded the party then said to my sister, "Madam, I know that in these old Virginia houses there is always silver; if you do not tell me where you have concealed it, in five minutes by this watch I shall set fire to your house." She, poor woman, unprotected and in ill-health, revealed to him the place of concealment and thus was the old family plate, which had been in the family for generations, "confiscated" (the present Yankee words for "stolen") by this officer of "the best Government in the world."

My sister in law has been for many years a great sufferer. Her physician had prescribed the injection of morphine under the skin, during her severe paroxysms of pain With much difficulty and expense a suitable instrument for this purpose had been obtained through the blockade. Valuing this little glass instrument more than any diamond, she held it in her hand for safety. The officer seeing it, and no doubt supposing the little morocco case contained valuable jewels, demanded it of her. She told him what it was, and implored him not to deprive her of it, as she would die at times but for the relief it afforded her. This representative of "the best Government in the world" took it from her, opened the case, and disappointed in its contents, threw it on the floor, breaking it into atoms, and replied, "There, God d—n you, die."

Mr. Editor, I will allow you and the women of England to make comments; I cannot trust myself to do so. Whenever I think of this scene, my heart swells, my throat chokes, I cannot speak; I will not write.

Sale of Bonds.—Wake County bonds were sold in Raleigh last week for $120 to $140.

BATTLE FIELD SCENES.

One of the Richmond Whig's corps editorial, out in the late "emergency," furnishes the following sketch:—

Along the lines of the North side, the eye of the observer falls upon a long, serpentine series of breastworks, parapets, redoubts, bristling bayonets, cannon and camp fires In the drizzly hazy afternoon of September 30th, guided by the sentry cannonading that gave warning that our regiments were advancing to the charge upon Battery Harrison, one of those whom the "emergency" had called to the front—in fact, a "rebel among them table" notes"—went down to witness, from a nearer stand-point the fortunes of the fight. Through how many miles of expectant soldiers, and under the guns of how many watchful artillerists, he walked, it is needless to state. It is enough to know that through these impediments he found his way, until, finally, he attained the scene of the bloody repulse that was inflicted upon the enemy the day previous at Fort Gilmer.

Standing upon the parapet of Fort Gilmer, he looks into the wide, deep ditch that yawns in its front and beyond it upon thirty odd stark figures that are lying below—the forms of Butler's stalwart black soldiery. They are shot in the head, the heart, and wherever it is fatal to be struck All staring upward—some with sullen faces, others with a surprised look upon them; some with their hands clutched, but most with arms and legs extended as if in peaceful repose.

A sturdy artillery-man near by, volunteers the information, "Those fellows fought well, sir They came up at a double quick, with their guns at a right-shoulder-shift, and leaped into the ditch Then they began to assist one another up the parapet, and here (pointing to the spot) many of them were shot down upon the edge. Our men threw hand grenades among them, and these assisted us in killing them" We heard one of them cry in the ditch, 'Look out for the hand burg's!'—for so they called them—and that fellow you see lying just there was beading over one of them in order to pick it up and throw it back at us, when it exploded and blew the top of his head off."

"In what order did they advance?"

"They came up two brigades strong—a white brigade and a black brigade. The negroes were put in front, and the whites hung back."

"How many were killed, do you think?"

"They lost over a thousand killed and wounded. The corn field there in front, and that on our left, is filled with them Nobody knows how many may be in there yet. We don't bother much about them, you know, sir They're at it again at Fort Harrison!"

The speaker moved away to look in the direction of the work, and to listen to the roar of the guns that were thundering amid the curtain of mist and smoke that veiled the battle field, and the writer turned his gaze upon the space in the immediate front of this portion of the fort.

Here and there, the Yankees slain—chiefly, or entirely black—were lying within full view. The scene as the writer looked upon it, was strangely un-American The black faces, and the dusky outlines of the dead negroes were more suggestive of Algiers, or Egypt, or the Mahratta, than of the north side of the James, and, but for the absence of the turban upon the head, it would have been hard to realize but that, by some strange translation, time and locality had been so tampered with as to leave the observer upon the field of battle of Lucknow or Delhi, and these ghastly figures before him the dead witnesses to the slaughter of those bloody days.

Leaving this carrion behind him, the writer walked away, following the line of works, and passing through fifty or more dead and wounded Yankees, who were lying within our defences. These had been brought there—how the battle, and were dying—the most of storm, and mortuous wounds They had sowed the might have attended [illegible] the whirlwind The men who elsewhere in stanch [illegible] them—our surgeons—were busy fenders, and so, Yankee mus[illegible]ounds of the country's de of Yankee wrong. It was reli[illegible] and die by reason thought, as he walked away through the, the writer and directed his path through a corn field [illegible]mbrasure, left face of the fort.

A common cart road led through this field, and by this road, the sentinel at the embrasure said, a "short cut" was afforded to that portion of the line that was the writer's destination. Sick with evidences of slaughter, the writer had thought to repair from this Gehenna with no more horrors to affront his sight; but, lo! when fifty yards were passed, he walked in the midst of scores of brutal wretches who had here fallen in this flanking attempt upon Fort Gilmer. It was, indeed, a field of death. Blocking up the path—lying upon either side of it—leering from leaden eyes upon the passer by—half nude and with more of the brute about them than of humanity, these base instruments of baser men loaded the earth with their jarring presence In some cases they were horribly mangled It was here that the stationary batteries had piled them, and here, too, that the Louisiana Guard Artillery had rained grape and canister upon them And here was it, too, that the Richmond Howitzers, almost within cannon shot of all that is dear to them, were afforded the proud satisfaction of making richer the soil of their native State with the blood of her insatiate assailants.

For the space of over a thousand yards the battle field is burdened at this point with the slaughtered Yankees. This was where the white troops, apparently, were more prominently brought into action, for the number of dead was seventy-five per cent greater than the blacks. They had made this attack upon our right and were consequently exposed to a terrible fire that they were doubtless unprepared for. "Cannon in front of them, cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them," they staggered beneath the hurricane of missiles that greeted them on all quarters, and it is said, turned with impotent fury upon every new battery that opened upon them in a desperate and fatal embrace, emerging from the fire with an estimated loss of six or seven hundred. A glance at the field along the line of the road exhibited not less than two hundred who must have been slain outright What the neighboring woods, and the more distant portions of the field might have revealed, had an examination been made of them, the writer cannot say, as the waning hours and the long distance to be traveled warned him that unless his movements should be more accelerated the gallant Col D Lee Powell would mourn the absence of a lost sheep on his dress-parade; and so leaving behind him the yankee mercenary heaps, he made his way to where Co. "C" awaited him.

State and National Educational Associations.—The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina will be held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, November 8th. The Educational Association of the Confederate States will meet in the same place on November 9th; and the friends of education in North Carolina thus have an opportunity of attending, during the same week, and by one trip, both the State and National Societies.

Castor Oil.—Mr. Johnson, of Marengo County, Ala., has manufactured some fifty barrels of castor oil the present season. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner had some twenty acres in the castor bean last season, near this City, but we have not heard the result of Mr. Rayner's experiment.

Raleigh Standard.

Factory destroyed by Fire—AUGUSTA, Oct. 14.—The Factory of the Porcelain Company, at Kaolin, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by fire last night.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday October 12th to Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864:

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday Oct. 19th;
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday Oct 20th;
At B. Culbreth's, Friday Oct. 21st;
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday Oct 22d;
At D McKinnon's, Monday Oct. 24th;
At G D. Baker's, Tuesday Oct. 25th;
At Mrs McKeithan's, Wednesday Oct. 26th,

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y 1864 and the 1st July 1864
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes R. W. HARDIE, Dist Collector.
Sept. 24 70-tf25th.

AUCTION SALE OF
Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock a m, at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase would do well to call and see it. Apply to

Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.
H. McMILLAN, Asst'r.
Oct'r 7. 74-tis

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London Times gives the following views upon the war in America:

"The singular prolixity of American conflicts probably expresses nothing beyond a mere parity of military force It is perhaps a result of the tactics employed Four great armies, under as many chosen generals, have now been in close contact for weeks, and even months together, without any achievement which can be regarded as decisive The fighting has been desperate; but though each particular battle may bring a repulse to one side or the other, there is nothing like absolute discomfiture We are applying these remarks, not to the actual march of Grant upon Richmond, or of Sherman upon Atlanta, but to the operations which have been reported since each of these commanders closed bodily with his antagonist and commenced the work on which he had set out. In neither case does it appear that the proceedings resemble those of a siege. The truth is, that both in Virginia and Georgia both armies are entrenched alike It is not that Grant and Sherman keep the field while Lee and Hood are shut up in their lines, for the Federals have thrown up earthworks as well as the Confederates. As soon as Grant arrived at a point where he could make no more "flank movements," he must either stand or go, he constructed a little Richmond of his own, and was presently found as strongly entrenched that Lee declined the cost of assaulting him in his position Exactly the same thing took place at Atlanta. Sherman marched after Johnston in resolute pursuit until he reached the city he wished to capture, when he immediately threw up field works and ensconced himself in his lines. The republic that in Georgia as well as Virginia, the main body of each army holds a secure position and they only fight each other, as it were, by sorties

This is probably one consequence of the improvements in firearms. Breech loaders and earthworks appear to form the strongest combination of offensive and defensive power, and it is somewhat remarkable that the result is directly opposed to the theories formerly prevailing. It was a maxim of military science that earth works could never stop good infantry; the meaning being that the slope at which such works were necessarily constructed could always be ascended by soldiers brave enough to face the fire of the defenders But it now seems that the deadliness and rapidity of the fire maintained by breech-loading rifles is more than can be endured. Grant's heaviest losses have been encountered in his attempts to storm the earthworks of the Confederates and Lee foresaw a similar danger so clearly that he refused to run the risk of it, and left Grant undisturbed within his lines. That this is the true history of affairs is plain from the incident reported of the battle of Cold Harbor—that the attack lasted scarcely ten minutes. It was much the same after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg A quarter of an hour of such a fire as good troops well armed can now maintain is enough to stretch whole divisions on the ground Grant in one of his assaults on the Confederate lines, must have lost a thousand men a minute. There was nothing like this in former times, though our own attack upon New Orleans did foreshadow those modern tactics to some extent. In fact, the Americans in their civil war, appear to have been perfecting the original tactics of their countrymen. They were the first people to discern the value of scientific musketry aided by defensive works, and they have now carried both principles to an extent never known before

It must not be forgotten that though fortifications enter thus largely into the machinery of this desperate war, they must, in most instances, have been extemporized. America was the one country in the whole world without strong places and fortified towns except on the seacoast. Even Richmond and Washington have been fortified since the war began, and probably we may learn by and by something more of a system which Todleben introduced, but which Beauregard and his colleagues have developed We are assured that Richmond—as open a town four years ago as Brentford or Croydon—is now one of the strongest places in the world. We know that Vicksburg, hastily encircled with defensive works, resisted every hostile attack, and yielded only to famine. The very man who took it cannot succeed, though still at the head of a large force, in taking the little country town of Petersburg It is not easy to see the design of Grant's late operations, but they appear to be directed against the communications at Petersburg, with the hope of effecting such a blockade of that town as may possibly [illegible] and lead to its surrender, and thus perhaps open one [illegible] roads to Richmond The defences themselves are too strong even for the reckless obstinacy of the Northern commander, and if he cannot effect his purpose indirect he [illegible]ave it up altogether. Yet these fortifications had never been heard of till the other day, when the little place all of a sudden was found to be an Antwerp or a Mantua in strength

These remarks will help to explain the successful resistance of the South against an enemy so superior in numbers and resources Without doubt the chief credit is due to the energy and courage of the Southern population; but the Confederate engineers have shown that true mastery of science which consists in turning actual circumstances to immediate account Beginning with old fashioned muskets, the Southerners advanced to breech loaders as rapidly as their means would permit, and then economize their strength by the adoption of fortifications at every point. Grant finds himself in an extemporized Sebastopol Whichever way he turns the defences of the enemy are too strong for him and so, in despair of doing anything else, he attempts to reduce him to surrender by breaking up the railroads. This, however, is a work of time, and, the result to which it might lead would be distant still, whereas there is no longer any time to spare. So long and so skillfully have the Confederates maintained their defence that the issue of the strife will now probably be determined by the political quarrels of their assailants.

How many Men have been raised to crush the Rebellion.—The New York Herald makes the following estimate of the number of men enlisted in the yankee army since the war. As the Lincoln Government is still endeavoring to swell the army by draft, what must have become of the *three million of men* that have already been put in the field by the yankee Government? The brave Confederates have sent a goodly portion to their long account, and disease has ended the mortal struggle with another part, while desertion has not been behind those causes in depleting the ranks, which, for their vastness, astonish the world. Yet they have not crushed the rebellion:

"It is officially stated that, at the breaking out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, the U. S. regular army was 16,000 strong, none of whom took part in the rebellion The first call of the President was on the 16th of April, 1861, for 75,000 three months' men. The second call was made on the 4th of May following, for 42,034 volunteers for three years, and 22,714 for the regular army, and 18,000 seamen. Total, 82,748. Third call, under act of Congress of July 22, 1861, for the further number of 500,000 for three years, and for 25,000 for the regular army.

"The report of the War Department, made in December, 1861, gives the result of the above calls as 640,637 volunteers for three years, and 20,334 for the regular army.

"From that time up to the present the total number called for has been 2,400,000, and all enlistments and drafts under those calls have been for three years, except the one of August 4, 1862, which was for 300,000 nine-months' men, and the last call of July, 1864, for one year men.

"Therefore we have had calls for 2,740,637 volunteers for terms of service which had not yet expired on the 1st of August, 1864, and they have all been filled, or a draft would have been made, for one was ordered in every call since the one of July, 1862

"The total number of volunteers called for has been 3,040,637, for volunteer army; in regular army, December, 1863, 43,332; in navy, July 1, 1863, 34,000. Total, 3,113,969 Probable increase in regular army and navy, since the above dates, 40,000. Grand total in army and navy, 3,159,962, exclusive of all that have been called out for less than nine months.

"The number of those who could possibly have been counted twice up to August 1, 1864, was 42,034 under first call for three years' men, and 300,000 nine-months' men furnished under call of August 4, 1862 If all of these three years and nine-months' veterans had survived the terrible battles and sickness, and all had again re-enlisted and thus be counted twice in the above aggregate, we should still have had 2,811,935 as the number of men in the army who could not possibly have been counted twice."

Impudence, the thriving son of Stupidity, will make very small talents do very great things.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQ'RS 28D N. C. REG'T. Oct. 4, 1864.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons:—I send you for publication a list of casualties in this Reg't in the engagements at Winchester Sept 19th, Fisher's Hill 22d, and New Market 24th of Sept 1864

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col C C Blacknall in ankle

Co A—Wounded: Spencer Short, J T Lockheart Missing: Sgts Alex Duren and Jno R Richardson, Corp W A Barrett, R M Allen, J W Munnerlyn, J W Meadows, Thos Phillips, Thos Rorie, D D Gaddy, J R Munnerlyn. Killed: Wm Birmingham.

B—Killed: R T Ramseur. Wounded: Corp P Beagle, Marcus Williams, E D Ramseur. Missing: Lieut M M Rices, E Scrones.

C—Wounded: J H Campbell, W R Jenkins, G W Hall. Missing: Sgts E B Lyon, Sgt J W Harris, R F Davis, W G Davis, Thos Shaw, Lewis Parker, W N Litaker

D—Wounded: Parks Chappell, W Hart, Solomon Mc Lean, Michael Scott Missing: Corp C P Powell, Sgt C Porter, O C Garrett.

E—Wounded: Corp W H Russell, P F Bowlin, W H Duke, W J Peace Missing: J G Clay, H E Chappell

F—Wounded: H P Bomgarner. Missing: Sgts A G Propst and W D Eckard, J F Abernathy, Alfred Baker, Ben Baker, M A Huffman, I E Jones J S Lutz, G F Rink, John Weaver, Eli Burns

G—Wounded: R A Turner, F K Best. Missing: Sgt F Vaughan, Hillman Robinson, Alex Robinson S W Reaves, Jno Harris

H—Wounded: Lt J B F Riddle. Missing: Sgt H A Torrence J D Torrence, C F Jarrett

I—Wounded: Sgts S L Puryear and Alfred Hobgood, Jas Clark, F M Dixon, Jno Hart, G W Newton. Missing: Jno Faucett, J R Puryear, L P Wilson.

K—Killed: Jos Maberry. Wounded: Sgt W L Lockman, J A Howard, J R Little, F M Ballard, A A Goodson Missing: T C Henderson, J S Shipp, Eli Yount W H Brotherton

In justice to the Regiment I should here state that it was on picket at the time the attack was made at Winchester, where our loss was greatest, and held the enemy in check until reinforcements arrived; the enemy advanced in such numbers as to cover both flanks of the Regiment, and charging our line succeeded in capturing many of the pickets and skirmishers that were in the advance; let me also state that our camp was not surprised and the troops thrown in confusion by the advances of the enemy, as I see stated in some of the papers Yours truly. JNO P. LEACH,

Lt. Col'g Adj't 28d N C Reg't.

Raleigh Confederate please publish.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LITTLE'S MILLS, Oct 1, 1864.

Messrs. Hale:—You were so kind as to publish in your columns a weak or so since an obituary notice of our son George who fell in one of the many fierce struggles with the enemy around Richmond, from the pen of his Chaplain, the Rev Mr. Power This kind friend and truly courteous and christian gentleman, who has for three long years discharged so faithfully and acceptably the duties of his mission, has again just imparted to us the sad intelligence of the fall of a second son, early in the action of Monday the 19th Sept, near Winchester. Though strictly private, we deem it not trenching upon the rules of propriety to give here the material portion of it, as it will be a solace to friends and perhaps profitable to others, to know that he sustained the character of being a good soldier, as did his brother, and like him gave hope that he has entered upon a new existence where the sorrows and temptations of this life are unknown and where wars and yankee oppressions and violence have no part. Here is the evidence of his chaplain:

"HEADQUARTERS 14TH N. C. REG'T.
Near Strasburg, Va., Sept 21st, 1864

"Mr and Mrs Presley Stanback:—Again God has seen fit to allow you to be bereaved Your son William fell shot through the heart on the hotly contested field near Winchester on the 19th inst He died as George died—in the discharge of his duty And a better soldier has never sacrificed his life in a holy cause. I might write at large of his excellencies in this respect, but time presses and I must pass to an item of more importance

"As I wrote your daughter—Miss Ella—a few days ago, William made a profession of religion after leaving home the last time In the first conversation I had with him on the subject after he returned he made haste to inform me of the fact He assured me that he felt that his sins were all blotted out, and though naturally reserved, gave me the fullest assurances that he was at peace with God After this his walk and conversation with his fellow soldiers were in the strictest accordance with his profession

"A few nights before he fell, I opened the door of the [illegible]—entreating those who were on the Lord's side to unite publicly under his banner William came forward—although he had taken the step at home—and thus before his comrades identified himself with God's people. And I assure you it was a pleasure to me [illegible] friends

"On being informed that I would receive candidates for full membership," that night, he came forward and asked me to receive him: although he had not been a probationer more than one month I was so impressed by his earnestness of manner, that I felt much inclined—though it would have been irregular—to comply with his request It would have been contrary to the rules of the church, however, and I therefore desisted;—feeling confident that he was already in full and close communion with God and his Angels. This was on Friday night, and on the following Monday he was a corpse.

"He fell in the early part of the engagement—the first man in our Brigade who poured out an heart-offering on that day in the cause of truth, liberty and religion. As soon as I learned that he had fallen I hastened to his remains. I found his face pale in death, but his countenance was peaceful as the undisturbed bosom of a placid lake. And amid the storm of leaden hail that was still raging around where he lay, I felt the calm assurance that his soul was at rest with the God he loved."

Thus, in a human point of view, the hand of Providence has afflicted us heavily Two noble boys, aged respectively 19 and 22 of manly and athletic forms, whose prospects of health and long life were equal to the best, are stricken down and lost to us by this unjust, insatiable and cruel war, forced upon us by the vile race which has so long profited to repletion by their connection with us, but too unjust and mean spirited to abide their compact guaranteeing our rights After having slain our sons, ravaged and desolated our lands, by the most relentless and cruel war known to any civilized age, who but a mean spirited craven, unworthy of a Southern home, could desire or be willing under any circumstance to go back to their embrace? Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious and inscrutable 'Tis but natural, though, if we sometimes mentally ask why such enormities are so long permitted to desolate our land? Are we worse than all the world beside? Are we a worse people than the mercenary, fanatical, ungodly and almost infidel race who are seeking with the fury of demons our utter destruction? Surely sooner or later the avenging hand of Providence will be stretched against them for the many wrongs they have inflicted upon us. P. N. STANBACK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T, N. C. T.,
Sept 11th, 1864

In memoriam of Calvin Davis, Co. K. 18th N. C. T, mortally wounded at the battle of Reams' Station Aug. 25th 1864 On the bloody field of Reams' Station, where the sons of the old North State so nobly attested their invincibility, many noble men fell to rise no more. Among them was the subject of this notice. The charge had been made, the works carried, and the 18th was deployed in front as skirmishers While thus employed sharpshooting with the enemy, private Davis received his death wound He turned to a comrade and remarked: "Jesse, I am mortally wounded and have fought my last battle." As soon as his duties would admit his commanding officer called on him. It was evident that his moments were few; he spoke calmly of his approaching end, and told his officer to write to his parents and tell them "not to take it hard, for many had had the same affliction to bear" During the night he expired. He was a native of Bladen Co., N. C., and was 24 years of age He was a young man of uncommon firmness of character and undoubted bravery I heard an officer remark that he had never known a person possessing more good qualities than Cal Davis. He spoke truly, for my acquaintance with him was long and intimate, and I appreciated him as a friend and looked upon him as a model soldier He leaves a father, mother and several brothers and sisters to weep for him, and while they mourn the loss of one so dear, we, his brother soldiers, feel that we have lost a comrade endeared to us by many ties and our cause a defender who never faltered in times of danger. To the charge of a sister State we committed his body; may she guard well her treasures, for the Old North State has transferred many of her richest jewels to her keeping. There we would let him rest free from the dangers and toils of this cruel war.

He is now with angels marching
With bright Laurels on his brow."

S. N. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the Hospital at Kittrell's Springs, on the — ult., Sergt Henry M. Williams, of Capt. Strange's Company of Junior Reserves, son of Mrs Sarah A. Williams of this (Cumberland) County, aged 18 years. Modest and unassuming, Henry was known only to his intimate associates; but his amiable qualities and soldierly deportment could but win for him the esteem of his young comrades in arms His Captain speaks of him in terms of honorable commendations; and laments him as an esteemed and personal friend. The memory and example of our noble soldiers are the nation's inheritance May the name of this lovely youth be engraven in living character upon our hearts, and inscribed amid the bright galaxy of names rendered immortal by deeds of patriotism, daring and self denial, which justly claim the benedictions of an admiring world.

N C Presbyterian please copy

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 10, 1864

CIRCULAR
No 49

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adj't and Insp'r General's Office, herewith published The exceptions embraced in paragraph I. are not construed to include professors detailed under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II Is pursuance of Paragraph IV, of said General Orders No. 76 and of General Orders No 12 from the Lt. Gen'l Comd'g, Enrolling officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay

III. Enrolling officers will at once perceive the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time If additional force be required, Enrolling officers will, by direction of the Lt. Gen'l commanding employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No 76

I. ALL details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men [illegible] and now actually employed in manufacturing, [illegible], collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces

By order. S. COOPER,
75 2t] Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,

RALEIGH, Oct'r 11, 1864

[General Order No 15]

THE following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office are published for the information of all concerned All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified by the Boards as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 223.

* * * * * * *

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

ADJUTANT AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Oct. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No 233

I The employees of TAX in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operation of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 223, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 26, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments:

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant General

By order of Lieutenant General HOLMES.
75-4t*2t JOHN W. HINSDALE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Enrolling Office, Fayetteville, Oct. 12. 1864.

[Special Orders No 27.]

IN obedience to "Circular No 49," Conscript Office, Raleigh, Oct 10, 1864, all detailed men between the ages of 18 and 45 in the county of Cumberland are hereby ordered to report to me on Wednesday Afternoon, the 19th inst., in every way prepared to proceed to Camp Holmes I am authorized as yet to except none from this order except employees of Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, and arrangements will be made to send a guard at once after any who may show himself recusant

All men recommended for light duty and still unassigned will report to me on the same day, [or prior thereto,] to be forwarded to Camp Holmes for assignment W. C. BENCHER,
75 2t] Lt and E O, Cumberland

STRAYED,

FROM the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, on the 9th inst., a black MARE MULE, about 8 years old, holds a high head in harness, slight gear marks A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and bringing her back

Persons are cautioned against trading for her.
F. L. CHILDS, Lieut. Col. Comd'g.
Oct. 12. 75 2t

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10 75-3m

FOR SALE.

150 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, various grades;
500 Bushels superior old Salt in bags and bbls.
5 Bbls Brown Sugar;
3 Bags Black Pepper;
10 Dos French Calf Skins.

By L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 75-16t

HOG OUT!

A LARGE SPOTTED SOW heavy with pigs, strayed from my residence in Fayetteville on the 3d inst. Mark, smooth crop right ear and split in left A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I get her. JACOB STRICKLAND.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 75 2tpd

LOST,

ON the Plank Road between Carthage and Fayetteville, on the 5th inst., a small Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about $30, with the following Notes: One on Isaac M Sowell for $4 60, due Feb'y 23d, 1852; One on Peter D Munroe and W W Monroe and Dr William Arnold, for $7 15, due 4th Dec'r 1853; one note on Alex Murchison, payable to Eliza McIver, for $760, due Sept'r 29th, 1854, with sundry payments, leaving the amount due on said note, 24th April 1861, $311 80; one ditto on Jesse F Muse for $12 81, due Nov'r 28th, 1855.

The makers of said notes are hereby forewarned not to pay said notes to any other person but myself. A liberal reward will be given for the Pocket Book and contents, either delivered to me or left at the Observer Office HUGH LEACH.
Carthage, N C
Oct'r 8, 1864. 75-2tpd

The Enterprise Cotton Factory
is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the
Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,
suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Tarn is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May 6

WAR NEWS.

A Gallant little Fight.—On last Friday an expedition from the enemy's gunboats, at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men with two barges—one carrying a twenty four pound howitzer and the other a twelve pound gun—attacked a portion of Capt. Jones's Co. G, 67th Regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift Creek, driving them back, and the Yankees succeeded in landing. Capt Jones, who was with the balance of his company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy and drove them to their gunboats, killing Capt. Gordon, U. S Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men; and wounding two others, with no loss whatever on our side.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Yankee Raid Repulsed.—On last Wednesday six wagons, teams and teamsters were employed in getting railroad iron from the Atlantic road, some distance below our lines, and hauling it to Kinston. A company of yankee cavalry came out from Newbern, on the Trent road, driving in our pickets at Noble's, about twelve miles below Kinston. They then cut across the country to the Atlantic Railroad, falling on the rear of the wagons, upon which they dashed with great fury, thinking they were protected by but a small squadron of cavalry which alone was visible to them In this they were disappointed. There was also a guard of infantry accompanying the wagons, which opened briskly on the marauding rascals, who incontinently turned tail and ran for their lives at the first fire.—*Ib*

A Gallant Achievement!—MOBILE, Oct. 12—Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Taylor from Corinth on the 12th: "Col Kelly's success yesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy, capturing 3 guns, 25 prisoners and 30 horses. About 200 were drowned in attempting to reembark in the boats. Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport, and many were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river."

A Canard.—We learn from a gentleman who left Rome on Wednesday last, that the city was then in possession of the yankees. The report that Wheeler captured the place on Tuesday was therefore incorrect. Our informant thinks the garrison consisted of about 4000 men—none of whom were negroes The "capture of Rome" is one of the numerous *"canards"* which are flying about everywhere.—*Macon Telegraph*, 11th

From West Florida.—The following says the Savannah Republican, is an extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman at Chattahoochee, West Florida:

"The infernal yankees have been around about twenty eight miles from here. Last Tuesday they came from 800 to 1,500 strong; surprised and captured the town of Marianna. They wounded and carried off Col Montgomery, the commanding officer, in chains Two of our men were killed in the fight and eight men murdered after they had surrendered. Some of this number were little boys. They carried off Judge Bush, of the State Court, together with most of the other civil officers; Judge Hawkins escaped. About seventy I think, will cover the number of prisoners lost by us, besides from 500 to 800

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

MAIL ANNOYANCES.—We seem doomed to have no mail on Saturdays, and as a consequence no mail from Friday morning to Monday morning. For weeks past there had been a derangement somewhere, said to be for want of a distributing office at Greensboro', by which route the Virginia mails now come. That seems to have been remedied. But on Saturday last the evil was made even worse by an unfortunate mistake at Raleigh, in withholding even the Raleigh papers, except the Christian Advocate, and sending instead of the mail for this place a number of packages of Thursday's Observers, which ought to have gone to Hillsboro', Chapel Hill, Yanceyville, and various other offices west of Raleigh. They had reached as far as Raleigh on their journey and were thence sent back to take a new start in good condition, we are glad to say, but not likely to reach the subscribers till they are about a week old.

This morning three mails, all that were due, came to hand, and brought later news than the telegraph, which gave us not an item last night.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—The President of the Cumberland Hospital Association has received an eloquent appeal from Dr. J. E. Douthit, Post Surgeon at Washington, N. C., approved by Lt Col. J. B. Starr, for help to the many sick soldiers at that post, among whom are numbers in Starr's Battery, from this town and neighborhood. It would not be proper to state the extent of the sickness—"miasmatic fevers and other diseases incident to that unhealthy post"—but it has been and is distressing to hear of. The Doctor asks for bed-sacks, sheets, comforts, table ware, food, delicacies, &c. &c., of some of which the Hospital is almost entirely destitute. Private Samuel L. Hall, of Starr's Battery—himself manifesting the effects of chills and fevers, has been deputed to bring this appeal and carry back such articles as may be contributed. He will remain but a few days, during which we hope the Association will cause the citizens to be waited on for contributions. That there will be a liberal response is a matter of course, and we need say no more about it.

SEND BOXES TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Salisbury Watchman publishes a letter from a son in the army to his father, stating that though the troops were in very good spirits he had heard complaints that the people at home seemed to have forgotten them, since they sent so few boxes of eatables to the army. Of course this is a mistake—the people at home cannot forget their husbands, sons and brothers who are enduring the dangers and hardships of the camp for their sakes. It is not forgetfulness, but rather the difficulty and expense of getting boxes transported that causes so few to reach the army. Still, in the hope that all difficulties will be surmounted, we refer to the letter, which the Watchman says drew forth, in the neighborhood where it was first read, one hundred boxes to go to the army. The generous son did not write for himself only, but begged that something might be sent also to those who had no friends able to supply them. "It is hard for a man (says he) to stand and see others get boxes and good things from friends and he get none, when he has done so much and is entitled to them." "This has been the hardest campaign that men ever endured, and when they toil and labor so hard it is very encouraging to them to receive nice things from home occasionally—it shows them that they are not forgotten in the great rush after Confederate money." "Nothing would encourage and recuperate the spirits of the soldiers so much."

THE "BONDED FARMERS."—In the Military Act of February last, (for which see 4th page of Semi-Weekly Observer,) the 4th clause of the 9th Section provides for the exemption, upon certain conditions, of such persons as work 15 able bodied hands upon their plantations. Among those conditions is the following:—

"Such person shall further bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act."

By General Order No. 69, issued by the Adjutant and Inspector General, Aug 27th 1864, the following is the construction of the term "families of soldiers," in the above section of the act:—

"The families of soldiers, as described in the said act, are the families composed of the wife, or wife and children, of any person who belongs to the army; the widow, or widow and children, of any person who died while in the service; the mother and sisters of any soldier or soldiers in the army, and who reside with them as members in the same family, or were dependent upon their labor for support; the parents or sisters of any person belonging to the army, who resided in the same family with them and who derived from them support."

Such are the persons to whom, or to the government, such bonded farmers are under bond and security to sell their surplus grain and provisions at the prices fixed by the schedule of the Commissioners of Appraisement, for which see Observer of the 10th inst. A faithful compliance with this provision is one of the conditions of the exemption of the farmers from service in the field. It is to be hoped that those bonded farmers are faithfully observing their obligation, for if so, it must be a great relief to the government and the soldiers' families.

By the way, could not the committees who manage either our county or town funds for the relief of soldiers' families make an arrangement with some of these bonded farmers for a portion of their surplus to be sold at schedule prices to soldiers' families?

YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The Mayor of Wilmington has officially announced that yellow fever has appeared in that place, Dr. W. J. Love having reported to him on the 12th that he had lost two patients by it, the first on the night of the 11th, and the second on the morning of the 12th, and that a third case had black vomit. By a passenger in Saturday's boat we learn that there had been in all five deaths; and that there were two new cases on Friday morning.

The course of Dr. Love and the Mayor, in giving prompt information, is praiseworthy. We learn that quite a number of citizens and their families forthwith left town, in all directions, by railroad, boats, and other conveyances. With such a reduction of the population, the cool weather, and the near approach of winter, strong hopes are entertained that the disease will not spread materially.

Perhaps it may relieve some anxiety in places to which the refugees may resort, to state, that it is a well settled conviction, the result of experience, that the disease is never communicated in healthy localities, even though persons may die there who had contracted it in a place where it prevailed. Two years ago some persons died here who left Wilmington with the disease, but no person here took it, not even those who nursed the sick. Let no one, therefore, hesitate to extend to the refugees the kindness and attention to which they are entitled.

GRANT'S LOSSES.—According to the yankee Gen. Nagles's statement, Grant has lost in battle during this campaign as many men as Gen. Lee has had. He states Grant's losses at 155,000 men.

THE RESERVES.—The gallant and successful fight made by the Reserves in the mountains of Virginia, is one of the encouraging events of the past few weeks. They repulsed twice their own numbers, in a fair open fight, inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, and saved the Virginia Salt Works, whose value is inestimable. But it is chiefly in view of the noble fight made by raw troops that it is a subject of rejoicing. We are likely to have to place great dependence on this description of troops. The veterans are needed in the great armies. The new levies, Reserves, Home Guards, and even plain exempted citizens, will have to protect many parts of the country from yankee raids; and what they want mainly is confidence in their ability to cope with the invaders. This the raw militia did in many instances in the first revolution—witness King's mountain, Guilford Court House, and other memorable fields—and again in the war of 1812. This they have done also during this war, but the presence of large armies has prevented any frequent calls upon them as yet. Their time will come, should the war last much longer, and we predict that they will everywhere emulate the noble conduct of the Virginia Reserves at Saltville. Why should they not? They have full as much at stake as the regulars; they are defending their own immediate homes and property from destruction and their families from insult and injury worse than death. Let them but feel in the hour of trial that they are men, each one "a hero in the strife," and they need not fear defeat; they must and will triumph. Let them show that Grant lied when he wrote that "the cradle and the grave had been robbed" to muster them. As the Richmond Whig says of these Saltville heroes—

"If these troops came from the cradle, it must be confessed that they are tolerably lusty infants. There have been none like them, we opine, since the days of Hercules, who strangled a couple of serpents when he was but a few days old. If they have been tenants of the grave, they seem to have carried much company back with them to that pleasant shade. If Grant believes the sneer to which he has given utterance, he must feel a little uncomfortable, we should think. Our infants, fresh from the cradle, and our dead men, just taken from the grave, seem to have disjointed his operations by defeating one of his armies. What can he expect from a people whose infants and dead men make such a desperate fight?"

OUR ARTILLERYMEN ON THE COAST.—We have had frequent occasion to record the valuable services of the troops at Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell, &c., in saving our blockade running ships, or their cargoes after they had been wrecked, and in driving off the yankees, who hover around one of these wrecks like a flock of buzzards over a dead horse. Plain men unaccustomed to artillery practice, have so employed their time on our coast as to erect most formidable forts and to become skillful in the management of artillery, including the improved cannon with which these forts are provided. A taste of their practice has long kept the enemy's blockaders at a respectful distance.

The Wilmington Journal of the 12th records two new instances of the efficient and gallant services of the Fort Fisher garrison. The blockade runner Night Hawk having grounded at night, about a mile from shore, a launch from the yankee gunboat Monticello boarded her, and commenced carrying off the officers and crew. The sentinels at Fort Fisher hearing distant reports of musketry, the Commander of the Fort lighted up the wreck by means of rockets and shelled right and left of her. This frightened the enemy, and they left, carrying off only half the officers and crew. They, however, set fire to the Night Hawk, ore and aft, and the flames spread rapidly. The garrison had never allowed a ship to be destroyed under their guns, says the Journal, and would not allow this; they boarded her and put out the fire. They then went to work to unload the vessel, which was finally gotten off and brought safely to Wilmington.

The second case was still more important, since it resulted in the destruction of one of the yankee blockading gunboats. The large steamer Condor, from Halifax, N. S., ran aground. Whilst lying under the guns of Fort Fisher, unloading, the yankees made a night attempt to board and destroy her, but were gallantly repulsed, says the Journal, "by Lieut Sowles, of Co. A, 36th N. C. Troops, and a detachment of men. As soon as the attempt was made Lieut. Sowles communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to right and left of the Condor. The second shell fired to the left of the Condor struck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so completely ruined her that she was run ashore on the South breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazine having exploded and torn her to pieces. Since this occurrence we are informed that there has been no sign of the enemy off the bar at night, and the fleet is hull down during the day."

THE JUNIOR RESERVES AT WELDON.—Col. F. S Armistead, Lt. Col. C. W. Broadfoot, and Maj. W. McK. Clark, of the 1st Reg't, and Lt. Col. J. H. Anderson and Maj. W. F. Beasley of Anderson's Battalion, have written to the Sec'y of War, at the unanimous request of their officers and men, to tender their services in Virginia.

Upon this noble conduct of our young Reserves the Raleigh Confederate remarks as follows:—

"*The Spirit of '61.*—The action of the Junior Reserves now assembled at Weldon, is worthy of all praise. It recalls the glorious times when in the outburst of our struggle, the popular heart was full of the enthusiasm of patriotism; when fervor and devotion everywhere predominated, was everywhere cheered by the smiles of beauty and the encouragement of age and wisdom. The struggle is all the more sacred now than then; because in addition to the high impelling cause which produced it there is now superadded the slaughter of our brethren, the desolation of our homes, the outrages upon our people, and the ruthless purposes discovered in our foes. Let the noble action of the Reserves at Weldon rekindle the ancient fires, and light up the flames of patriotism over all the land."

SPECIE.—We have received a communication complaining of the Physicians of a neighboring county for having held a meeting and resolved to charge old prices payable in specie, which the writer considers improper, in view of their exemption from military service. We decline to publish the communication, because it might lead to controversy for which we have no room. But we take occasion to say, that we think all buying and selling for specie injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. Its tendency is to discredit the currency, and whatever does that weakens the arm of government. Thus thinking, we have constantly refused either to receive or pay specie for anything, except where we had to purchase it to send out of the country for type, &c.

WELL DONE.—The Charleston Mercury, whose dislike of the Confederate Administration has been so decided, has entered the lists against the Hon. Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, in refutation of his declaration that the Confederate government is a military despotism. The Mercury devotes more than a column to disprove the assertion, and to show that what little of despotism there is was fastened upon the country by the Congress of which Mr. Boyce is a member. We hope the Mercury will continue to lay on its blows, thick and heavy, upon the Congressman who is willing to go back to the yankee Union.

THE YANKEE ELECTION.—It is less than three weeks till the Presidential election in the United States will come off. The canvass is conducted with so much bitterness that the New York Herald warns both sides of the danger of violence. It asks the Lincolnites whether it is safe, in a city which will give McClellan 60,000 to 80,000 votes, to denounce him as a coward, poltroon, traitor, &c.? And it warns the McClellanites of the danger of impeaching the personal honesty of Lincoln, and even insinuating that Mrs. Lincoln has been bribed and had been guilty of peculation in a crockery bill. The Herald adds:

"Unless these abominable practices of the partisan press are checked in time, we shall most assuredly have scenes of violence before the ides of next November. This is a revolutionary period, and the minds of men are inflamed by unwonted passions. In the present inflamed and revolutionary condition of the public mind any spark may serve to kindle a conflagration that will not be extinguished without bloodshed. There will, we fear, be attacks upon the offices of the newspapers engaged in these scurrilous outpourings, and we shall have the misfortune to see the editor of one Lincoln organ suspended on a lamp post at his own corner, while the editor of another Lincoln organ keeps him company on the lamp post opposite. Every act of violence thus committed in the democratic metropolis will be retaliated in some one or other of those rural districts in which the Lincoln men are strong, and, as the upshot of the whole scandalous quarrel, the loyal States will be plunged into riot, anarchy and indiscriminate lynching. These consequences we regard as inevitable unless greater moderation of tone be immediately evinced by the partisan writers of the Lincoln and McClellan press."

MEETING OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.—There was a mass meeting of yankee prisoners now confined at Savannah, Geo., on the 28th ult., at which a series of resolutions was unanimously adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States, earnestly appealing for an exchange of prisoners, as well of those whose terms of service have expired as of those whose terms have not expired. They give the Confederate government "all due praise for the attention paid to prisoners," and admit that the deaths among them "are not caused intentionally by the Confederate government," but say that ten thousand prisoners have died within the last six months, and that unless exchanged they have no hope but to share the same fate.

The prisoners are right. The fault is not in the Confederate government. It is therefore in their own government. All their sufferings, all their deaths, all the injustice and neglect, result from the base conduct of Lincoln in refusing to exchange them.

A GIANT OAK.—A friend informs us that in the yard of the late Gen. Alexander Gray, of Randolph county, there stands a white oak tree whose diameter is 8 feet. It stands on a rich plat of land, without any competitor or companion, as there is no tree near it. It shades a neat mansion, the late residence of the deceased proprietor, who died in July last, at the great age of 96. Often has our informant seen him, with book in hand, sitting in the shade of this noble tree, whose limbs, themselves as large as ordinary trees, tower away up to the heavens—tree and man alike venerable.

This estate of Gen. Gray, situated at the head of South Uwharie, has on it an abundance of large timber, of various kinds, not including pine, however, which does not flourish on that kind of soil. Our informant remembers the tree in question for 60 years past, when it was comparatively small. It has grown very fast for the last 30 or 40 years.

THE RALEIGH CONSERVATIVE.—But for occasional notices of this paper in the Confederate, we would have supposed that it was suspended, as no copy has come to Fayetteville, to either subscribers or exchanges, for more than ten days. We suppose there is some mistake in the mail books.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Oct. 14.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I send you a sample of Sorgham Sirup made without the addition of any ingredient. There are so many receipts published for making Sirup that many persons are misled and a good deal of Sirup spoiled. I hold that the juice of Sorghum is a self cleansing material, and will throw off all disagreeable and poisonous matter during the evaporation. But further comment is unnecessary, as the sirup will speak for itself.

Mode of making: Boil rapidly and stir freely until cooked. In this manner I have this season made 7 or 8 bbls. for the neighborhood, which has given general satisfaction. I will give ten gallons to any person who will color the most pearly teeth by eating this sirup, or injure the most delicate person; on the contrary (when edibles are scarce) a little of it is good to take.

Respectfully, K. M. C. WILLIAMSON.

It does speak its own praises. It is of beautiful color and rich flavor.—OBSERVER.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult, near Red Bluff, Marlboro' District, S. C., by Rev. A. McQueen, Dr. ALFRED W. HAMER to Miss BETTIE, youngest daughter of Duncan Douglas, dec'd.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last the 15th inst., in the 70th year of his age, GURDON DEMING, Esq., formerly for many years Chairman of the County Court, and Chairman of the Committee of Finance, of this county.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

Suddenly, near Byhalia, Miss., on the 2d ult., ABSALOM MYERS, formerly Sheriff of Anson county, and for many years Senator in the State Legislature, and Councillor of State of North Carolina. He was emphatically an honest man, and whilst in Mississippi he contributed largely to the Southern cause both in word and deed. He has left a large family in Mississippi to mourn his loss, and had seven sons in the Southern army, one of whom, Col George B. Myers, was recently killed in an engagement with the enemy near Atlanta.

Of typhoid fever, at Kittrell's Springs, on 12th inst., JAMES W. HORNE, aged about 28 years, formerly of this town and late a member of Webb's Light Artillery.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., GRACE M. HALLETT, wife of Capt. Benj. Hallett, aged 64 years.

In Robeson county, Oct 3d, Mr. Dougald McVicker, aged 60 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Presbyterian please copy.

FANNIE T. HARRIS, daughter of W. G. and Ann P. Harris of Chatham county, N. C., departed this life in great peace, on the morning of the 14th of Aug. 1864, aged 22 years and 28 days.

The subject of this notice was the child of pious parents, who trained her well for the christian life. When but thirteen years old she gave her heart to God, and connected herself with the M. E. Church South. At the time of her death she held her membership with the church at Haywood in the Haw River Circuit. I have known very few more noble, more intellectual, and better cultivated women than Fannie Harris. Her family and a large circle of dear friends have lost much in her death. Their loss is her eternal gain. I rejoice in the belief that she was well prepared for the dying hour. During the past Summer she had frequent conversations with her mother upon the subject of experimental religion; and expressed a strong desire to be a better christian. God's blessed spirit was preparing her for the call that death was so early to make. About three weeks before she breathed her last she left her home to visit a sister in Davie county, N. C. While there God took her to her home in heaven. On the morning of her departure from this land of sorrow she requested her kind and attentive physician, Dr. Sharpe, to write her parents, brothers and sisters, not to mourn her death, for she was going to a better world than this. She then repeated and sung in a clear, sweet voice,

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in his excellent word!
What more can he say than to you he hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled!"

"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

W. H. BOBBITT.

Presbyterian please copy.

50,000 ENVELOPES, for sale at wholesale only. JOHNSON & TILLINGHAST.
Oct'r 16. 76-2t

From Below Richmond.—At an early hour yesterday morning, our cavalry pickets were driven in by a heavy body of Federal cavalry, who crossed the Darbytown road about seven miles from Richmond, and made a demonstration upon our left flank. The enemy's infantry moved up in massed columns immediately in our front and charged our earthworks. Their rapid progress was arrested by the thick abattis which had been felled to a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from our entrenchments. Here, while in these entanglements, they were opened upon by a portion of Field's division. The fire was so galling that the enemy fell back in disorder; but again rallying, they endeavored to press through the obstructions, when they again met the terrible hail from the rifles of the revengeful and sure aimed Texans and others of our brave men, and shrinking in terror from the storm, they turned face backward, and dragged off their mangled and howling squadrons to their earthen dens. The cavalry who attempted to flank us made but a feeble attack; and seeing the fate of the infantry, they did not press their way round, but left at quick time to the music of our field artillerists and whistling Minie balls. Our loss was very slight.

What may be the effect of this repulse on the enemy we are unable to say. It may have been intended as a "feeler;" but, from every indication, there will soon be fought the great battle of the campaign.

Rich. Dispatch, 14th.

On yesterday all was quiet below the city on both lines. We have no additional particulars of the fight on Thursday, except that the last assault of the enemy, at 4 p. m., resulted most disastrously for them, their loss being very heavy, and their columns breaking and flying in confusion.—*Ib., 15th.*

Further accounts from the battle field of Thursday fully sustain the general idea of the completeness of our victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night, heavy reinforcements were thrown across the James from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day. The main force moved up the Charles City road and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal fighting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road, although the enemy's left rested near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was simultaneous and in strong force. The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined their troops began massing near the Charles City road for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unfortunate for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breastworks, but were literally mowed down as repeatedly, and in not a single instance did they secure an advantage, with all their compulsory recklessness in their foolhardy charges. Beaten at every point of the line, they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only giving up the field, but their dead and many of their wounded. The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnishes room for a lengthy pause ere the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. But the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such consideration. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed, as others before it, and before many days are over we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our losses in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.—*Enquirer, 15th*

Latest from the United States.—The N. Y. Herald of the 12th was received last night by the Exchange Bureau.

The principal item of interest was the State elections held in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 11th. Enough was known to satisfy the Herald that they had all gone Republican by large majorities. Pennsylvania by 15,000; Indiana by an increased majority over the vote of 1860, when the Republicans carried the State by 12,000. In Ohio the indications do not seem so clear from the Herald's figures, although it is thought probable that Pendleton, Dem. candidate for Vice President, Cox and Long, well known as prominent Democratic leaders in the last yankee House of Representatives, have been defeated. This indicates that the North is wedded to Lincoln and war.

The war news is unimportant. Sheridan is reported at Fisher's Hill.

Everything is reported quiet at Petersburg. Gen. Doyle, Governor-General of Nova Scotia, is on a visit to Gen Grant.

From Missouri, the Herald has doleful accounts of the pillaging operations of the invading army. Price's force is estimated at 30,000, and his expedition is stigmatized as one for plunder. The Herald thinks he has given out the idea of taking Jefferson City, as he turned off to the West when within ten miles of the place. Pleasanton, with 8000 cavalry, is operating upon his rear, while Curtis, who has come from Kansas, is upon his front.

The guerillas are swarming in Kentucky. Near Lexington they threw a train of cars from the track and robbed the safe of the Adams & Co's Express of a large amount of funds.

Under the head of political, it is announced that Gen. John A. McClernand, before the war a prominent Illinois politician, has declared himself in favor of McClellan.

The Herald says that the gold market was active and excited. Gold has advanced from 198¾ to 203¾.

Richmond Waig, 15th.

A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, reports forty deaths a day there from yellow fever.

An exchange of prisoners in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been agreed upon.

A commission is in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, to investigate the case of H. B. Dodd and others, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization for the overthrow of the United States. The cross-examination of Felix S. Stiger brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which a Dr. Bowles is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in co-operation with an invasion by the Confederates.

According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish 50,000 men, who were to concentrate at St. Louis and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish 30,000; and these combined forces, to co-operate with Price, were to invade Missouri with 20,000 or what force President Davis could furnish; and that the 100,000 were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish 40,000 or 60,000 men to co-operate with whatever force Ohio might send; and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force President Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckinridge, or whoever he might deem best to conduct operations.

This was the programme Dr. Bowles gave the witness in the early part of May, 1864. Early in June, of the present year, Dr. Bowles told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the co-operation of Colonel Jesse Siphert and Walker, in Kentucky, &c. &c.

Dispatch 15th.

Voting in the yankee army.—We have received intelligence from an entirely reliable source, that at a vote taken in the Fifth (Warren's) and the Ninth (Burnside's) Corps of the yankee army on Tuesday last, the proportion in favor of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidates was as ten to one. The voting in these corps was altogether by the troops from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, in which an election for State officers and members of Congress was held on Tuesday.

On that day, also, the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution of the State of Maryland, was submitted to the troops from that State in the Army of the Potomac. We could only hear from two regiments, whose vote was almost unanimous against its adoption. The main feature of this new Constitution is the extinction of slavery.

Pet. Express, 15th.

From the Valley.—Passengers from the Valley by last night's train report no news whatever from Sheridan. Every day, however, records some new development of his infernal actions. The iron works of John T. Lewis, near Brown's gap, were destroyed by Sheridan's troops, and D. S. Lewis, a son of the proprietor, and all persons connected with the works, were taken prisoners. At last accounts there were no enemy fifteen miles this side of Knoxville.

Rich. Dispatch, 15th.

Federal Deserters.—Another batch of about 300 Federal deserters were sent off, yesterday morning, to a point where they could reach their homes. Previous to being sent off, the money and other property in their possession when they came into our lines was returned to them, and they went on their way rejoicing.—*Richmond Sentinel, 15th.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the Valley.—CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Sheridan has marched with two corps of his army to this side of the mountains, through [a second dispatch says north of] Thornton's and Chester Gaps. Gen. Early followed and engaged the remaining corps under Gen. Crook, and drove it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

CONVOCATION OF GOVERNORS.—We learn from the Raleigh papers that Gov. Vance left that city on Friday to attend a meeting of Governors of the States of the Confederacy at Augusta, Geo. It will be held to-day, we understand.

Yankee Steamer Wrecked.—The Aphrodite, a Yankee steam transport with recruits for the Southern squadron, ran ashore on Monday the 3d inst., on Shackleford's Banks, twenty miles east of Fort Macon, with over five hundred men on board. Twelve of the men were drowned. Six others deserted and reported on the 6th inst., to Col. Whitford at Kinston.—*Goldsboro' Journal, 15th.*

Reinforced.—We learn, on good authority, that the Yankee garrison at Newbern has been reinforced by three regiments of negroes.

We also learn that, at the same place, the Yellow fever is carrying off eighty persons per day.—*Ib.*

Killed.—Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.—*Ib.*

Yankee arrested by a Lady.—We have just heard of a handsome exploit by a lady of Caldwell county, Mrs Dr. Scott, living near Lenoir. On the 4th inst., some of the little negroes of the Doctor's family saw a man slipping around a fence on the premises and ran and told their mistress of it. She took her watch-dog, a large and courageous brute, and led by her little informers, went directly to the place designated, and finding the man still there, commanded him to surrender. In terror of the dog, which only needed a signal from his mistress to throttle the man, he immediately surrendered, and marched before her to the house, where she kept him in custody until she could hand him over to other safe hands. He turned out to be a yankee prisoner, who was trying to make his escape into East Tennessee.—*Salisbury Watchman 15th.*

We learn that the following officers have been ordered to Goldsborough for duty with the Home Guard:

Field Officers.—Col J R Cole, Lt Cols G C Moses, O R Rand, T H Brem, K Murchison; Majs W F Green, W A Allen, W P Lloyd, J W Lea, W A Person, C Dowd, R A Anderson, W T Webster, S F Patterson, H C Walser.

Medical Department.—Surg's J W McCauley, W R Wood, J B Alexander, W W Verdan; Asst Surg's I Hussey, H Turner, Thos Banks, J B Owens, W B Battle, W H Watson.

Quartermaster's Department.—Q M's Jos Hildsrheimer, W P Grimsley; Asst Q M's Benj Hatcher, W S McKay, Julius G Price.—*Conservative.*

Flag of Truce.—The Federal flag-of-truce boat New York, Major Mulford, has arrived at Varina with 168 commissioned officers and 189 enlisted men.

Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

Wounded North Carolinians at Fort Delaware on the 12th inst.—Capts. H C Chandler and J McLeod Turner; Lieuts. R S Mitchell, E W. Dorsey, Willis Whitaker, D A. Cecil, A. A. Catley, J. C. Cowper.

CONNECTICUT.—It is stated that the town elections in Connecticut show large democratic gains.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 50 to 6 00. Pork 2 50. Lard 5 50 to 6 00.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 25. Butter 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail $6. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb.
Extract Logwood 10 00 per lb, retail
Flour—Super, $245, Family, $255
Grain—Corn $20 to $25. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20.
Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 00.
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6.
Shucks 6 50
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 12 00 to 15 00 per bushel.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 15 00.
Rice 60 by cask
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00 to 6 00 per lb. per keg.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 25 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $8.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 2 00 to 3 50.
Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Tallow 4 00. Wool $5 to $6.

Cow and Calf, Crockery & Shoes, AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday 20th inst, will be sold at Auction,
1 Milch Cow and Young Calf;
1 Set Superior Cups and Saucers;
Sugar Pot, Cream Pots, Dishes;
Bowls, Plates, &c;
Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Shoes;
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Copy Books;
Files, Purses, Gloves;
Thimbles, Breastpins;
Linen Collars;
1 Pair Cavalry Boots;
2800 Percussion Caps;
6½ Grace Agate Buttons;
5½ do Gutta Percha do
JOHN H COOK, Auct'r.
Oct'r 15 1t

Steamboats and Railroads take Notice,

THAT I am prepared to repair Boilers, do Lathe Work any kind of Copper Work or Casting, at short notice at the Star Foundry, by M. A. BAKER
Oct'r 17. 76-1m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN with two children
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct'r 15 76-2t

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity in the case of Dugald McPhail and others against Tacy McPhail and others—Petition for sale of Land for Partition—I will expose for sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 3 Tracts of LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, containing 60 acres, 71½ acres, and 81½ acres, the property of the late Robert McPhail. The sale to be at late residence of said McPhail, near Flea Hill, in Cumberland County. Terms at sale
WM J. McPHAIL, Commissioner.
Oct'r 12 76-ts

The subscriber wishes to engage the services of a Female Teacher for a private family. The usual branches pertaining to an English education will be required to be taught. The situation healthy, and the School will be small. For further information address the subscriber. It will be a good situation for a refugee. I am anxious to have the School opened on the first of November.

R. P. MELVIN,
White Lake, Bladen county.
☞ Post Office, Elizabethtown. 1tp

To the Members of the House of Commons.

THE undersigned, a citizen of Harnett County, and now a member of company A, 2d N. C. Battalion, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Second Engrossing Clerk in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Your support therefor he will gratefully acknowledge. Should he meet your preference he can only proffer to leave unexpected no effort rightly to do the duties of the place.

COLIN J. CAMERON,
Fayetteville, Oct 18. 76-6tpd

NOTICE.

THE members of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114, A Y M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. James Seay, at his late residence in Robeson county, N. C., on the 1st Sunday of November next. Bros. of other Lodges in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. J. R. CARTER, Sec'y.
Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 11. 75-2tpd

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $2 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools Price 3 00

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION by L. Branson, A. M., is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 3 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition, is finely adapted to common schools Price 3 00

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof L. Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a high school Arithmetic. Price 3 50

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BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 76tf

Enrolling Office, Harnett,
Johnson's P. O., Oct 15, 1864.

I. ALL detailed men of this county will assemble at Lillington, on the 27th day of this month, to organize into companies.

II. This includes persons who have petitions pending for details as Farmers, Blacksmiths, Millers, and details of all kinds.

III. Persons who are exempt from service are invited to attach themselves to this company

By order, A. E. [illegible]AB,
Capt. E. O., Harnett.
S B. TOLAR, Clerk 7d 4t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 5th of this inst., a BAY HORSE, about twelve years old, of medium size, with the following marks: He had a white spot in his forehead, and on his left shoulder, near the upper end of his shoulder blade; he had a considerable lump, and also under his mane he had a stifle as if it was caused by a wound. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded or any information concerning him thankfully received.

DUNCAN McPHERSON.
Dunning Creek P. O., Richmond Co., Aug 12. 11pd

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY, the night of the 10th inst. my negroes PARKER and HARRIET. They took their child William, about 3 years old, with them. Parker is 28 years old; dark complexion, one of his upper front teeth out. He has a sly down look when spoken to; 5 feet one inch high. Harriett is medium size, 30 years of age rather dark complexion, a very intelligent countenance, well calculated to deceive. The said negroes I bought of Hector McNeill at the Red Springs. They are believed to be in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward to any person or persons to deliver them to me or confine them in jail so I can get them.

JAMES A. GILCHRIST.
Montpelier, N. C., Oct. 12. 76 4 pd

STOLEN,

FROM the stable of Mathew Crumpler, in Sampson County, on the night of the 10th inst., one SORREL MARE, blaze face; right hind foot white; nine years old. Also one small DARK GRAY HORSE, white marks on shoulders from injuries by collar, four years old. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the horses to their owners, or for information concerning them. Address

O. B COBB, or
JOSEPH SUTTON.
Goldsboro', N. C., Oct. 12. 76 tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst., a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 15 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Blue's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time

FROM THE NORTH.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN COLUMBIA

President Davis arrived in Columbia on Thursday morning last, and was met by a large concourse of citizens, who had assembled to welcome him. The Phoenix says:

Shortly after the arrival of the train, the President was conducted to the platform in front of the Depot, where he was addressed by Governor Magrath, in behalf of the people of the city and State. His Excellency welcomed Mr. Davis to the capital of South Carolina, and to the hearts of her people. He said that the presence of the President of the Confederate States, at this time, was a source of the highest gratification to the people of this State, and that he was sure that the reception which they had given him, was but a faint indication of the feelings which they entertained towards him. He then introduced Mr. Davis to the audience, of which the latter was evidently unprepared to take advantage, but he responded in a few appropriate remarks, which we regret we are unable to report. He was followed by Gen. Beauregard, who was received with great enthusiasm. He said that he was not prepared to make a speech, but that he was glad to see the President of the Confederate States in South Carolina, and that he was sure that the people of this State would receive him with the same cordiality that they had ever done. He was followed by Governor Brown, of Georgia, who was also received with great enthusiasm. He said